

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, showing the condition of the treasury, &c.

JANUARY 22, 1861.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 18, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, asking my attention to your letter of the 2d instant to my predecessor, and beg leave to answer its several points of inquiry in their order:

1. "What were the amount and description of bonds and treasury notes outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1861, and under what authority were they issued?"

In reply, I herewith enclose the official statement of the Register of the Treasury, dated the 5th instant, showing the details of the public debt of the United States on the 1st instant, marked A.

2. "What amount of bills, acceptances, and other evidences of debt has been issued by the head of any department within one year, and whether outstanding or not?"

In answer to this inquiry, I have the honor to state that it appears from the correspondence here that, on the receipt of your letter, letters were addressed to the heads of the several departments, requesting them to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means of responding to this inquiry in regard to their respective departments.

I beg leave to submit herewith the answer of the Secretary of State, marked B No. 1; of the Secretary of the Interior, marked B No. 2; of the Secretary of War, marked B No. 3; and of the Acting Postmaster General, marked B No. 4; and of the Secretary of the Navy, marked B No. 5.

I understand that the Treasury Department never issues bills, acceptances, or other evidences of debt, except such as appear upon

the books of the Register's office, whose statement has been before referred to.

3. "What amount of accounts, debts, or claims against the government has been allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers which remains unpaid?"

In reply to this inquiry, I beg leave to state that, excepting sundry small claims presented and settled through the Department of the Interior, amounting to \$33,152 94, and certain claims presented and allowed through this department, amounting to \$82,163 54, all claims duly allowed and passed by the proper accounting officers have been satisfied by warrants on the Treasurer, and that officer has remitted his drafts on the various depositories to pay the same.

Within the last few days the amount of over due treasury notes presented for redemption has exceeded the power of the Treasurer to place drafts in payment on the assistant treasurer at New York, where the holders desired the remittances to be made, and an accumulation of warrants to the amount of about \$350,000 has occurred, on this account, in the Treasurer's hands, which he has been unable to pay.

4. "What amount of salaries, compensation, and other dues not embraced in the foregoing, which is due and payable on or before the 1st of January, 1861?"

In reply to this inquiry I beg leave to state that for all the salaries paid directly from the treasury, warrants have been drawn on the treasury, and drafts remitted accordingly. But it is proper to suggest that officers and soldiers of the army, officers, seamen, and marines in the navy, and a large portion of the persons employed in the civil offices of the United States, are not paid directly from the treasury, but through disbursing officers, to whom money is advanced, from time to time, for that purpose, as well as for other authorized charges, upon the requisition of the proper department.

Requisitions from the Secretary of War in favor of disbursing officers of that department, amounting to \$912,905 90; from the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of disbursing officers of that department, amounting to \$615,487 21; from the Secretary of the Interior, in favor of disbursing officers of that department, amounting to \$124,866 87; and from the proper authorities of the Treasury Department, in favor of disbursing officers and contractors, amounting to \$255,435 07; making an aggregate of \$1,908,695 05, for which warrants have not been issued.

The periods when the sums thus called for were actually due and payable can only be ascertained by special investigation into the several cases; but it is supposed that the whole or nearly the whole amount was due on or before the 1st of January instant. Besides these requisitions received by this department, it is understood that the War and Navy Departments have calls for large amounts, for which their requisitions have been delayed on account of the exhausted condition of the treasury.

Beside these claims, the bounties payable by law to vessels employed in the codfisheries, during the last season, were due and payable on the 31st ultimo. Detailed estimates of these bounties, as far as proofs have been presented to the collectors of the respective districts, have

been received, showing the amount due and payable on that day to be \$447,201 89. This department has been unable to make any provision for paying these bounties, for want of sufficient money in the treasury. Adding this sum to the foregoing, the aggregate of sums due and payable on or before the 1st instant may be taken to be \$2,355,896 94.

5. "The facts connected with the negotiation of the recent sale of treasury notes, and how the proceeds thereof were applied?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state, that under the notice issued on the 18th ultimo, inviting proposals for the exchange of \$5,000,000 for treasury notes, offers at twelve per cent. or less were made only to the amount of \$1,831,000. Offers to exchange \$465,000 for notes bearing interest at rates ranging from fifteen per cent. to thirty-six per cent. were also received. The offers at twelve per cent. and less were accepted; those above that rate were declined.

Previous to the issue of the notice, the assistant treasurer at New York was informed that the exchange of \$5,000,000 was the smallest amount which would enable the department to protect the public credit by the redemption of treasury notes falling due, and paying interest on the 1st of January in the stocks of the United States.

From the preliminary deposits of one per cent. made with him under the terms of the notice, that officer became aware that not one-half of the sum required had been offered in New York, and he probably endeavored to induce the banks and capitalists of that city to exchange the balance of the sum called for at twelve per cent. interest, which was the rate at which the bulk of the offers had been made. Immediately after the decision of the department on those offers had been made, he advised the department that certain parties would take the balance through the Bank of Commerce at twelve per cent. This proposition was accepted, on condition that the amount required to make up the \$5,000,000 be deposited without delay. The whole amount has been applied to the payment of overdue treasury notes and other pressing demands on the treasury.

Presuming that you only desired the material facts of this negotiation, I have not sent the correspondence in regard to the offers for treasury notes, or an exhibit in detail of the receipts and payments by the assistant treasurer at New York from the 28th ultimo, when the proposals for the treasury notes were awarded. Should these particulars be desired, they will be cheerfully furnished.

Your letter further asks:

"1st. The amount of money in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1861, and where deposited?"

In reply, I beg leave to enclose a copy of the treasurer's statement of that date, marked C, which contains the information requested.

"2d. Whether any defalcation of either of the present depositories of the public money is known to the department?"

In answer to this inquiry I have the honor to state that, so far as is known to this department, the depositories have promptly paid the Treasurer's drafts on them; and no defalcation or refusal of the present depositories has been reported.

"3d. The receipts of the government from all sources, from the

date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury up to the 1st of January, 1861, so far as known to the department."

I beg leave to suggest that the date up to which the receipts into the treasury are given in the last annual report of this department was the 30th of September last, being the close of the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The aggregate receipts from all sources during the quarter from October 1 to December 31, 1860, appear, so far as reports have been received, by the Treasurer's exhibit of current receipts, to have been \$17,181,783 93.

"4th. What amount of means, in addition to the treasury notes authorized by law and the current revenue, will be required to pay outstanding, current, and accruing dues before the close of the present fiscal year?"

The first element for an answer to this inquiry is the amount required to be paid for carrying on the public service during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

To ascertain this amount, we must refer to the estimated expenditures for the various branches of the public service during the three quarters of the fiscal year from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, as stated in the last annual report of this department. They will be found on page three, and are \$46,935,232 58. From this sum deduct the amount expended during the quarter ending December 31, 1860, which, by the Register's statement, is \$12,069,107 95, exclusive of redemption of treasury notes, leaves the sum of \$34,866,124 63 to be provided for, besides the treasury notes maturing on and before June 30, 1861. These on the 1st of January, 1861, amounted to \$11,795,600, making the amount required to be paid from January 1 to June 30, 1861, \$46,661,724 63. Of these outstanding treasury notes there have been redeemed between the 1st and 14th of January instant, \$2,584,200, reducing the current liabilities of the treasury to that extent.

The amount required, therefore, to meet the outstanding current and accruing dues before the close of the current fiscal year, beside any additional charges on the treasury created by legislation during the present session of Congress, is \$44,077,524 63.

The existing means for meeting this amount are :

1. The balance of the loan of \$21,000,000 authorized by act of June 22, 1860, for redeeming treasury notes. Of this loan, \$7,022,000 only has been negotiated and paid into the treasury, leaving \$13,978,000 to be realized from that source. Should the present disturbed condition of the country continue, some modification of the terms prescribed by the act may be necessary to make the residue of this loan available.

It may not be improper to add that when the estimates before referred to were submitted no difficulty was apprehended in meeting the outstanding treasury notes as fast as they fell due by the proceeds of this loan. As this resource has failed to the extent of the above stated balance of \$13,978,000 to preserve the credit of the United States, it has become indispensable to pay these notes out of the revenue from other sources. During the last quarter about eight millions of treasury notes were redeemed, which with the two and

one-half millions redeemed since the 1st January, 1861, make ten and a half millions. The amount received from the loan being a small fraction above seven millions, threw upwards of three and a half millions of these notes on the other resources of the treasury for redemption. This is one of the principal causes of the delay and difficulty which have recently existed in providing for other demands of the public service.

2. Receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue.

The annual report of this department estimated the receipts from customs, during the three quarters of the current fiscal year, from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, at \$40,000,000. Probably, in view of the great abundance of exportable products, had the affairs of the country continued in their usual condition, this estimate would have been realized. In October last the prospect justified very liberal estimates of the consumption of dutiable merchandise. Since that time, so sudden and great a change has occurred in the financial, commercial, and political relations of the several States, as to render any well-grounded estimate of the amount of dutiable merchandise which will be entered for consumption before the 30th of June next entirely impracticable. Although the amount of merchandise entered for consumption will, for long periods of time, be governed by permanent causes, it may, for short periods, depend almost entirely on public confidence, which fluctuates with every disturbance of the ordinary political or commercial condition of the country. This has been strikingly exemplified in the revenue from customs during the quarter ending December 31, 1860. Instead of amounting to fifteen millions, as was reasonably and confidently expected in October, the returns, so far as received, indicate that it fell below eight millions. At the port of New York alone more than six millions of the merchandise imported during the single month of December instead of being entered for consumption, were placed in warehouse, and nothing was realized upon them for the treasury.

So greatly is the amount of our customs revenue dependent upon political and monetary changes—on which, at the present time, no reliable calculation can be made—that the receipts from this source, during the remainder of the fiscal year, must be, so far as regards this department, the subject of conjecture. At present, from all the light I am able to obtain, it would seem that sixteen millions would be a liberal estimate for the revenue from customs between January 1 to June 30, 1861. This, with the amount received from that source during the quarter ending on December 31, 1860, will make more than one-half of the aggregate receipts estimated in the annual report.

The receipts from the public lands for the three quarters from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at \$2,250,000. So far as returns have been received for the quarter ending December 31, 1860, the amount realized from that source appears to have been about \$250,000. Should no change be made during the present session of Congress in the existing laws, in

regard to acquiring public lands by individuals, the amount which may be expected from that source may reach a million of dollars between January 1 and June 30, 1861. This is one-half of the amount estimated in the annual report, and at this time will probably be regarded as a large sum from that source, which will be realized only under favorable circumstances.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources for the quarter from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861, were estimated in the annual report at \$750,000. For the quarter ending December 31, 1860, these receipts fell short \$200,000, and cannot be expected to realize more than \$400,000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1861.

Under the views herein set forth, the aggregate receipts from ordinary sources of revenue during the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1861, may be thus stated:

From customs.....	\$16,000,000 00
From public lands.....	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	400,000 00

17,400,000 00

3. Add to these the balance of the treasury notes authorized by act of December 17, 1860.....	5,000,000 00
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Make the amount of means for the half year.....	22,400,000 00
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The estimated demands on the treasury, under existing laws, during the half year as above stated, including the redemption of \$9,211,400 of treasury notes, is.....	44,077,524 63
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The amount required in addition to the \$5,000,000 of treasury notes and the current revenue to pay outstanding, current, and accruing dues, before the close of the present fiscal year is, therefore.....	21,677,524 63
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This amount may be reduced to \$7,689,524 63, if the balance of the loan authorized by act of June 22, 1860, (being \$13,978,000) be made available to the treasury.

Allow me to state that the materials of this letter were mainly prepared under the direction of my predecessor; and the presentation of them to you in their present form is among my first official acts.

Before closing this communication I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are deposited with twenty-six of the States, for safe-keeping, over twenty-eight millions of dollars belonging to the United States, for the repayment of which the faith of these States is pledged by written instruments on file in this department.

The annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1860, represents this amount as a part of the "balance in the treasury" on that day.

It was subject, when deposited, to the draft of the Secretary of the

Treasury whenever required "for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury," as will be seen by the 13th section of the act of June 23, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money;" but by the act of October 2, 1837, chap. 1, the deposit remains with the States "until otherwise directed by Congress." I refer to this financial resource as an available one, should the public exigencies demand it. It is not doubted that the greater portion of the amount so deposited would be promptly and cheerfully repaid, should an exigency arise involving the public honor or safety. If, instead of calling for these deposits, it should be deemed advisable to pledge them for the repayment of any money the government might find it necessary to borrow, a loan contracted on such a basis of security, superadding to the plighted faith of the federal government that of the individual States, could hardly fail to be acceptable to capitalists.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

A.

Statement showing the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1861.

Loan of 1842, per act of April 15, 1842.....	\$2,883,364	11
Loan of 1846, per act of July 22, 1846.....	1,000	00
Loan of 1847, per act of January 28, 1847.....	9,415,250	00
Loan of 1848, per act of March 15, 1848.....	8,908,341	80
Loan of 1858, per act of June 14, 1858.....	20,000,000	00
Loan of 1860, per act of June 22, 1860.....	*6,842,000	00
Texan indemnity, per act of September 9, 1850.....	3,461,000	00
Texas debt, per act of September 9, 1850.....	183,785	54
Old funded and unfunded debt.....	114,118	54
Treasury notes issued under acts prior to 1857.....	104,861	64
Treasury notes issued under act of December 23, 1857.....	11,795,600	00
	63,709,321	63

F. BIGGER, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 5, 1861.

* This amount will be increased \$180,000 in a few days, making the total issue \$7,022,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 5, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, I enclose herewith a statement showing the amount of the public debt of the United States on the 1st instant, with the date of the several acts of Congress authorizing the issue of stock, treasury notes, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 5, 1861.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d instant, in which you request information from this department, to enable you to reply to the communication addressed you by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on the following point: "What amount of bills, acceptances, and other evidences of debt have been issued by the head of any department within one year, and whether outstanding or not?"

In reply I have to inform you that it has never been the practice of this department to accept drafts drawn upon it, nor to give any other evidence of debt; and that no instance is known in which this rule has been disregarded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 7, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the third instant, inquiring "what amount of bills, acceptances, and other evidences of debt have been issued by the head of any department within one year, and whether outstanding or not," I have the honor to inform you that this department has not issued any bills, or acceptances, or evidences of debt.

The mode of payments ordered by this department is, first, by is-

suing a requisition on the treasury, upon a certified copy of the settlement of account by the First Comptroller, and certified by the Register of the Treasury; second, advances are made to disbursing agents by requisition, which are charged on the books of the treasury under their respective bonds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 10, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 3d instant, I have the honor to enclose to you a statement communicating, so far as relates to this department, the information desired by the Committee of Ways and Means as to "what amount of bills, acceptances, and other evidences of debt have been issued by the head of any department within one year, and whether outstanding or not."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Secretary of War ad interim.

Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of drafts drawn by Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell, on account of their transportation contract, accepted by the Secretary of War after January 1, 1860.

Number.	Accepted.	Date.	Time.	Amount.	Total.
C. 1	April 26, 1860 ----	April 26, 1860 ----	4 months.	\$10,000	\$40,000
C. 2	-----	do -----	5 months.	10,000	
C. 3	-----	do -----	-----	20,000	
1	(Not noted) -----	May 4, 1860 -----	5 months.	10,000	100,000
2	-----	May 10, 1860 -----	4 months.	20,000	
3	-----	May 6, 1860 -----	5 months.	10,000	
4	-----	May 8, 1860 -----	4 months.	10,000	
5	-----	May 1, 1860 -----	6 months.	15,000	
6	-----	May 4, 1860 -----	5 months.	10,000	
7	-----	May 9, 1860 -----	130 days.	10,000	
8	-----	May 8, 1860 -----	6 months.	10,000	
9	-----	May 9, 1860 -----	5 months.	5,000	
10	May 28, 1860 -----	May 18, 1860 -----	do -----	15,000	150,000
11	-----	May 19, 1860 -----	4 months.	15,000	
12	-----	May 23, 1860 -----	do -----	15,000	
13	-----	May 25, 1860 -----	do -----	25,000	
14	-----	do -----	5 months.	25,000	
15	-----	May 26, 1860 -----	do -----	15,000	
16	-----	do -----	do -----	10,000	
17	-----	May 28, 1860 -----	4 months.	10,000	
18	-----	do -----	5 months.	10,000	
19	-----	do -----	6 months.	10,000	
20-28	June 12, 1860 ----	June 1—11, 1860 --	Blank -----	-----	150,000
29	June 15, 1860 ----	June 12, 1860 ----	5 months.	20,000	100,000
30	-----	June 13, 1860 ----	4 months.	10,000	
31	-----	do -----	do -----	15,000	
32	-----	June 14, 1860 ----	5 months.	10,000	
33	June 15, 1860 ----	do -----	6 months.	15,000	
34	-----	June 15, 1860 ----	4 months.	10,000	
35	-----	do -----	6 months.	20,000	
36-46	June 19, 1860 ----	June 2—19, 1860 --	Blank -----	-----	100,000
47-54	July 16, 1860 ----	July 10—16, 1860 --	do -----	-----	150,000
55-71	Aug. 15—22, 1860 --	Aug. 15—22, 1860 --	do -----	-----	95,000
72-77	Sept. 10, 1860 ----	Aug. 25, 1860 ----	do -----	-----	175,000
78-89	Sept. 18—22, 1860 --	Sept. 18—22, 1860 --	do -----	-----	60,000
†C. 90-105	October 10, 1860 --	Oct. 1—10, 1860 --	do -----	-----	125,000
106	October 13, 1860 --	Oct. 11, 1860 ----	8 months.	7,000	150,000
107	-----	do -----	do -----	8,000	
108	-----	do -----	9 months.	7,000	
109	-----	do -----	do -----	8,000	
110	-----	do -----	10 months	7,000	
111	-----	do -----	do -----	8,000	
112	-----	Oct. 12, 1860 ----	8 months.	5,000	
113	-----	do -----	do -----	10,000	
114	-----	do -----	9 months.	10,000	
115	-----	do -----	10 months	5,000	
116	-----	do -----	do -----	10,000	
117	-----	Oct. 13, 1860 ----	8 months.	10,000	

NOTE.—Drafts marked C are cancelled.

* Duplicated Nos. 1 and 2.

† Cancelled in part.

LIST—Continued.

Number.	Accepted.	Date.	Time.	Amount.	Total.
118	-----	Oct. 13, 1860	9 months.	\$5,000	
119	-----	do	do	10,000	
120	-----	do	10 months	10,000	
					\$120,000
					1,365,000
		CANCELLED.			
1 & 2				20,000	
*	(Second issue of above.)			20,000	
104				10,000	
105				10,000	
					60,000
					1,305,000

MEMORANDUM.

Amount of outstanding acceptances October 13, 1860, as stated by Mr. Russell on that day	\$525,000
Accepted October 13, 1860	120,000
	645,000

Drafts Nos. 78, 85, 90, 99, 110, 116, and 120, amounting to \$72,000, and six drafts, not numbered or registered in the War Department, amounting to \$798,000—total, \$870,000—were cancelled by an order of the Secretary of War, dated December 26, 1860.

B No. 4.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1860.*

SIR: In January and February, 1860, this department issued statements of indebtedness to mail contractors to the amount of \$588,063 71, upon reports of the Auditor that the amounts were due and payable; and soon after the passage of the Post Office appropriation bill, February 15, 1860, all such statements were paid.

Similar statements to mail contractors, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,296,009 26, were issued during the calendar year 1859, of which \$2,470 09 remain outstanding. No such statements have been issued since February 15, 1860.

All such statements of indebtedness were rendered necessary in consequence of the failure of the last or 35th Congress to make appropriations for this department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HORATIO KING,
Acting Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

B No. 5.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January 17, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, requesting such information, so far as this department is concerned, as will enable you to answer the following inquiry addressed to you by the Committee of Ways and Means, viz:

"2d. What amount of bills, acceptances, and other evidences of debt have been issued by the head of any department within one year, and whether outstanding or not."

During the year 1860, this department approved bills for various objects, amounting in the aggregate to \$460,128 15. These bills were made payable by the disbursing officers of this department, and requisitions for funds to meet them were made on the Treasury Department; but whether funds were supplied or not, in every instance, I am not informed.

It accepted, during the same period, drafts drawn upon it by its disbursing officers and agents abroad amounting to \$985,772 16, and in payment thereof requisitions were issued on the Treasury Department, which it is presumed have been answered. This department cannot say whether any of those drafts are outstanding or not, as it has no control over the matter after requisitions to meet them have been issued.

The foregoing statement does not embrace three instruments of assignment dated October 5, 1860, executed by Ambrose W. Thompson for himself and the Chiriqui Improvement Company, purporting to assign the total of six thousand dollars of "the amount provided to be paid under the contract dated May 21, 1859, for the purchase of coal harbor rights, and right of transit at the Isthmus of Chiriqui," "to be paid as soon as Congress shall make the appropriation applicable to the said purchase, and upon the surrender of this instrument of assignment to the Navy Department."

On the 6th of October, 1860, notice having been given to the department of said assignments, I acknowledged the fact of such notice, and made the following indorsement on the respective instruments of assignment, viz: "This assignment has been presented to this department, and the department acknowledges due notice of it."

No other bills, acceptances, or evidences of debt have been issued by this department within the period stated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

C.—*Treasurer's weekly statement, showing the amount at his credit in the treasury, with assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and in the mint and branches, by returns received to Monday, December 31, 1860, the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft; showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositories, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

In what place.	Amount on de- posit.	Drafts heretofore drawn but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Treasury of the United States, Washing- ton, D. C.-----	\$210,030 98	\$162,756 84	\$47,274 14
Assistant treasurer, Boston, Mass.-----	55,345 28	33,864 91	21,480 37
Assistant treasurer, New York, N. Y.-----	769,510 17	650,595 62	118,914 55
Assistant treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.-----	20,673 26	2,056 47	18,616 79
Assistant treasurer, Charleston, S. C.-----	38,894 42	17,187 11	21,707 31
Assistant treasurer, New Orleans, La.-----	184,284 30	63,533 81	120,750 49
Assistant treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.-----	27,035 23	8,838 35	18,196 88
Assistant treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.-----	326,098 18	95,202 60	230,895 58
Depository at Buffalo, N. Y.-----	719 72	306 01	413 71
Depository at Baltimore, Md.-----	2,668 15	10 79	2,657 36
Depository at Richmond, Va.-----	40,888 17	1,492 62	39,395 55
Depository at Norfolk, Va.-----	69,452 53	30,750 00	38,702 53
Depository at Wilmington, N. C.-----	25,134 92	4,618 71	20,516 21
Depository at Savannah, Ga.-----	18,879 11	5,684 42	13,194 69
Depository at Mobile, Ala.-----	61,089 50	14,217 13	46,872 37
Depository at Nashville, Tenn.-----	944 33	213 95	730 38
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio.-----	4,662 91	2,481 34	2,181 57
Depository at Pittsburg, Pa.-----	2,327 14	-----	2,327 14
Depository at Louisville, Ken.-----	2,777 55	1,296 82	1,480 73
Depository at Galveston, Texas.-----	13,370 74	1,721 60	11,649 14
Depository at Norfolk, (Sawyer)-----	1,413 00	-----	1,413 00
Depository at Cincinnati, (McLean)-----	9,697 81	97 60	9,600 21
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa.-----	-----	-----	-----
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.-----	159,051 98	21,482 96	137,569 02
Depository at Chicago, Ill.-----	16,476 56	753 40	15,723 16
Depository at Detroit, Mich.-----	7,165 41	1,665 93	5,499 48
Depository at Omaha City, Nebraska.-----	940 94	743 06	197 88
Depository at Falls of St. Croix, Wis.-----	59,216 60	17,634 22	41,582 38
Depository at Olympia City, Washington.-----	516 79	-----	516 79
Depository at Tallahassee, Fla.-----	2,805 13	1,331 70	1,473 43
Depository at Omaha, (Gillmore).-----	13,854 03	4,050 65	9,803 38
Assay office of the United States, N. Y.-----	202,513 00	-----	202,513 00
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pa.-----	125,154 16	-----	125,154 16
Branch mint of the United States, Char- lotte, N. C.-----	32,000 00	-----	32,000 00
Branch mint of the United States, Dah- lonega, Ga.-----	27,950 03	-----	27,950 03
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, La.-----	389,267 46	-----	389,267 46
Branch mint of the United States, San Francisco, Cal.-----	500,000 00	-----	500,000 00
Difference in transfers.-----	3,422,809 49	1,144,588 62	2,278,220 87
	45,000 00	-----	45,000 00
	3,377,809 49	-----	2,233,220 87

